

McGill Daily



Vol. 3, No. 25.

Montreal, Friday, October 31, 1913.

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NO FURTHER WORK ON UNION FOUNDATIONS IN NEXT YEAR

Temporary Repairs Have Been Completed and Will Stand for Present—Union to Stand on Solid Rock

The temporary repairs to the McGill Union, which were necessitated by a sinkage in the foundations, have finally been completed, and for the present, at least, the building is out of danger.

Props have been placed under the north-western corner of the building, where the cant was most pronounced. These, it is thought, will prevent any further trouble until such time as new foundations can be put in. The beams, although they do not add to the beauty of the facade, will have to remain in position for some time to come. All the necessary preparations have been made for the coming winter and a covering has been placed over the excavations in order to keep out the snow.

No word has yet been received from the Foundation Company with regard to the construction of a new foundation. Nothing can be done until next spring, however, as the winter will soon be at hand and this would make any work of that kind impossible. Workmen have been conducting drilling operations at different parts in the vicinity of the building for the purpose of determining the depth to which it will be necessary to go when the new foundation is put in place. In order to avoid any further sinkages the Union will be placed upon a solid rock foundation if this is possible.

As yet no tenders have been called for the work of reconstruction, but it is expected that this will be done in a few days. The Union officials are waiting until they receive the Foundation Company's report. When this is sent in some action will be taken, but until this nothing can be done. The new foundations, however, will not under any circumstances be started this year.



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N.B.—Results of "Argo"-Ottawa and McGill-Varsity games will be announced as received.
JAS. C. RIDDELL, Hon. Secy., M.F.C.

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SEVERAL MEN OUT OF GAME

Five Regulars Are on Sick List and Are in No Fit Condition to Go Into Game

NO LINE-UP YESTERDAY

Neither Seconds Nor Thirds Will Play a Game This Week-end

It will be a very crippled team which Shaughnessy takes to Kingston tomorrow morning. No less than five of the regular men are likely to be unable to start in the contest against Queen's. It is very fortunate for the Red and White that it is the Tri-color and not Varsity that they are playing this Saturday. The team which lines up against Queen's tomorrow will not be nearly as strong as that which defeated the Kingston aggregation early in the season.

Dunnally is practically certain to be out of the game as his leg is still in pretty bad shape and far from being in a fit condition to allow of his taking part in a hard match. Joe was in the dressing room yesterday and had his leg rubbed; but although it is much improved there is hardly any likelihood of his being able to last more than a few minutes, if he was to get into the game. Then, again, if he has had no practice all week, and considering his not in the best of condition, a few days absence from the field being able to injure a man's condition very much.

Chuck Waterous, may start in the game but it is very doubtful whether he will be able to last for very long. He is troubled with a very sore ear, which is exceedingly painful, and as he is still feeling the effects of the battering he received last Saturday, he is in no fit condition to take part in a hard game. Unfortunately it may be necessary for every player that can do so, to get into the game.

Bill Hughes received a bad knock on his left shoulder on Wednesday and was unable to take any part in yesterday's work-out. It was thought for a time that he had dislocated his shoulder, but later it was discovered that he had only given it a very bad wrench. However, Bill may not be able to stand against Queen's and as he and Dunnally, McGill's two inside wings, may both be out of the game, the McGill line will be greatly weakened.

Jimmy Lee is another member of the team who is on the injured list. Jimmy hurt his wrist in Wednesday's work-out. It was feared that McGill's flying wing had fractured his wrist, but yesterday it was learned that Lee had only suffered a bad sprain. It is almost certain that Jimmy will not start in tomorrow's game, and Gendron will probably take his place. The last player to go on the injured list is Draper. George twisted his ankle slightly in one of the practices and was not out yesterday as he thought it wise to rest up the injured joint. George will probably be out today and able to play in tomorrow's game.

Queen's can be counted upon to put up a very stiff argument and the McGill team is none too confident of winning the game as a result. All the players of this year's team who took part in the game against Queen's in Kingston last season recall how they were very nearly defeated on that occasion. Hazlett, who practically is the whole Queen's team, is a much more potent man to play against in Kingston than he is away from home. There can be little doubt that McGill will have a very stiff argument before tomorrow's game is won.

At yesterday's practice the McGill team had a good hard work-out. Shaughnessy devoted a great deal of the time to kicking and catching practice. Brophy was getting his kicks away quickly and strongly. At the commencement of the game the team was very slow in getting the ball away, but as the coach has been drumming it into him hard all season, that he should get rid of the ball more quickly, Brophy has improved rapidly. His kicking practice was fine. Queen's, Hazlett will have to be at his best to avoid being outkicked. George Laing was also doing a lot of punting yesterday. If Laing could only be sure of where his kicks were going he would make a wonderful punter. He finds great difficulty in placing his kicks and seems unable to control the direction in which the ball is going to go. When Laing does get the ball away as he does quite often, he can outkick anybody at McGill. Wootlat, Montgomery and Gendron did most of the catching and all caught well. Gendron who will probably play in Jimmy Lee's place, at flying wing, was gathering in Montgomery's inside kicks well. Monte did not have very good luck with his inside kicks, as he repeatedly was unable to place them in the desired position.

Wickson and Norm. Williamson filled in the two positions left vacant by the absence of Dunnally and Hughes. It is very likely that both Wickson and Williamson will play tomorrow, but until the team lines up on the field, the actual positions, in which these men will play, may not be known. Waterous was at his old place of right middle and will, on account of there being so many absentees, probably get into the game. If he is unable to play, Norm. Williamson will take his place and Ross go in at inside wing.

Norman Poches worked at quarter for a considerable time and did very well. He placed the inside kicks more accurately than did Montgomery. Forbes, however, lacks the experience which would make him a very serious contender for a regular position on the senior team. John Abbott seems to be sure of the centre scrum position and is doing very good work, getting the ball out neatly and quickly. Gendron worked out at flying wing and seemed to fit in nicely at this position.

Paisley, Wootlat and Brophy formed the back division and if Draper is unable to play on Saturday these men will form the back division which will play against Queen's. The seconds had a long signal practice yesterday and are travelling in fine style these days. They had a work-out

COUNCIL HAS AN OPEN MIND

On Theatre Night Question but Are Taking No Action Until More Letters Are Received

CLASSES FAVOR CUSTOM

Several Letters Sent by Different Years — Council May Act Soon

The council established another record last night by finishing all business by 8.10.

The main item of discussion was Theatre Night. Letters were read from Medicine '18, Arts '16 and Science '15, setting forth resolutions passed at recent meetings asking for the re-establishment of this function.

The Council state that they want to have it made very clear that they are not opposed to the idea, but, on account of the motion passed in 1912 at the annual meeting of the Students' Society, unanimously abolishing Theatre Night, they thought that they could take no definite action in the matter, until they received more requests from other classes. They are of an open mind in the matter.

The question of entering a team in the City Hockey League was thoroughly gone into, but on account of the feeling that professionalism might be laid at the door of the team, it was decided to wait and see what action M. A. A. A. were going to take in the matter.

The expenses of the football team were reported, showing the first breaking even within \$3.00 on their R. M. trip, the second coming about \$25.00 below their estimate, while the third team trip to Lennoxville came out around \$25.00 ahead of their estimate. These figures appear to be very satisfactory and show the tendency of all concerned to try and help the Council out as much as possible.

A THEATRE NIGHT

Several of the classes in the three faculties have lately passed resolutions favoring a Theatre Night. Last night's meeting was read at the Students' Council Meeting from Med. '18, Arts '16 and Sci. '15. Arts '15 and Med. '17 have also passed resolutions in favor of the re-establishment of this custom.

against the thirds and they have another game which they will have to have played against the winners of the western section of the Intermediate League has been postponed on the championship of the western section has not been decided as yet. The third team was to have played a game this Saturday. Loyola were to play against the Juniors, but the boarders at this school are unable to get out on Saturday morning so the game has been cancelled. The Juniors have been having better turn-outs of late, but still need several good men to be able to form a very strong junior aggregation.

There will be a hard practice for the seconds and thirds today and a light signal practice for the senior squad.

The Cadets game against Varsity may be another very close contest and it would not be so very surprising to see R.M.C. come out winners. Barwal's kicking is certain to be a big factor in the result and as the Toronto University backs fumbled badly last Saturday, there is every chance that the Blue and White may, by dropping Barwal's punts, throw away tomorrow's game. The Cadets are going to Toronto determined to put up a very strong game and as they have already defeated Varsity once this year, they are not at all discouraged at the idea of having to play against against the great Blue and White aggregation. Last year R.M.C. played Varsity in Toronto in an exhibition game, and although they were beaten by the Blue and White they put up a very creditable game. As a consequence of this game, last year, several of the R.M.C. players are quite familiar with conditions at the Varsity stadium.

COMMISSION APPOINT CONSULTING MEMBER

They Are Planning Future Extension of University of B.C.

Professor Warren P. Laird, of the Architectural Department of Pennsylvania University, has been appointed consulting architect of a commission engaged by the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. This commission will report on a comprehensive plan for the future development of that institution. Other members of the commission are Professor R. J. Dury, of McGill University, Montreal, Canada; Thos. H. Harrison, of London, the landscape architect and Sharp and Thompson, the University's resident architects.

Professor Laird has acted as consulting architect to a number of educational institutions, as well as State, municipal and other public and private bodies in many different States including California, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

FRESHIES GIVE ENTERTAINMENT

Smoker for Sophomores at the Union Last Night

ESPERANTIST SPEAKS

Mr. Mudy, of British League, Tells Experiences

There was a very good attendance at the smoker given last night in the Union by the Arts Freshmen to their old-time enemies the Sophomores. An excellent programme had been arranged and was carried out without a hitch. Smokes were plentiful and all present spent a most enjoyable evening.

At 8.30 Mr. Johnson, the president of the Arts Undergrad, opened the proceedings by explaining the object of the meeting. He pointed out that it was mainly due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Barnes that these smokers had been introduced and made to take the place of the annual rush. These efforts had been most successful and the smokers have become an annual affair. Mr. Johnson then called on Mr. Gordon to give a piano solo. This was very well rendered and an encore was called for and given.

Dr. Barnes next gave a short speech in which he mentioned his pleasure at the growth of college spirit and the great decrease of the former hostile feeling between the years. He then proceeded to give a most interesting illustrated account of his work amongst the ice in the St. Lawrence river and gulf and off the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland. The illustrations and address were much appreciated and were the feature of the evening.

Mr. McArthur Smith then gave an excellent piano solo, followed by a very clever recitation by Mr. McDiarmid, which was encored.

The chairman then spoke a few words of how much the students appreciated Dean Moyes untiring interest in undergraduate affairs and called on the dean to say a few words. Dean Moyes spoke of his pleasure at the abolishment of the rush and the introduction of a smoker in its place. He then went on to speak of his long connection with McGill and how he had watched its growth. He advised undergraduates to get into the social side of college life and so learn to know one another. He drew attention to the splendid orchestra that exists at McGill and said that everything possible should be done to foster the spirit of cultivating good music among the undergraduates. He expressed the opinion that there were possibly too many student activities in the college, the tendency being to split the undergraduate body up into small cliques. He said that he thought that a few informal dances would be a good thing if they could be made less expensive for the students.

He mentioned the fact that he had had several opportunities to leave McGill, but that he had the sticking quality of the limpet, which had made him keep on. He expressed the wish that all those to whom he was speaking might have the same quality, both in regard to McGill and to anything they might undertake in after life.

The dean's speech met with great applause and at its conclusion refreshments were served. While these were being passed around, the Victor gramophone, kindly loaned by the Berliner Company, was brought into use and added greatly to the programme.

After this the programme was continued. Mr. D. Henry giving some very effective ragtime on his violin and then Mr. Lehrer gave a recitation and Mr. McDiarmid a song, both of which were much appreciated.

The chairman then called on Mr. Mudy, of the British Esperanto League, to give a few remarks. Mr. Mudy has spent the past two months in Canada, during which time he has travelled to the Pacific and back. He spoke of his amazement at the huge extent of the country and told how much he had been aided both on this and on former travels in other countries by the Esperanto language, which has only 16 rules and no exceptions and can thus be learned in a very short time. Mr. Mudy pointed out how greatly Esperanto would assist in bringing together the many foreigners who are pouring into the Canadian West. He spoke of the impression that the loyalty of the Canadian people had made on him, loyalty both to the crown and to their own occupation. Mr. Mudy closed his remarks by distributing some leaflets explaining the object of Esperanto.

After a recitation by Mr. Foran, the president of the Arts '17, Mr. Heron spoke a few words expressing his pleasure at the number of Sophomores who had turned out and thanking all those who had helped to provide the entertainment. He especially thanked Mr. Johnson for the great assistance he had given toward making the evening a success.

Mr. Hutchinson, the Sophomore president, then thanked the Freshmen for the splendid evening they had provided for the Sophomores and said that he was sure it had promoted a feeling of good fellowship between the classes.

Mr. Johnson then called on Dean Moyes for his well-known and ever popular rendering of Allowette, in the chorus of which every one joined. This was followed by "Come, Fill Your Glasses Up," "God Save the King" and the McGill yell, ended a most successful evening.

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SOCIAL SERVICE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY MR. BRADFORD

Pressing Need of Interested Workers Urged at Y.M.C.A.—A Supper Last Night

About fifty men showed their interest in the social problems of the day by turning up at the supper given in Stratheona Hall last night. The principal speaker on this occasion was Mr. John Bradford, Community Secretary of the Central Y.M.C.A.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bradford laid stress upon the change that has taken place in social conditions. "Our grandparents lived in the country. The home was a trading school wherein the father was priest and king." On the other hand the speaker referred to the fact that institutions now undertake what was formerly looked after by the parent, and they are consequently faced with serious problems.

Dealing with the question of boy gangs, Mr. Bradford pointed out that "all the boy needs is friendship and direction." Men are needed who will go down to the Grifftown Boys' Club and study the boy in the gang and become a friend to him.

The seriousness of the so-called foreign problem was then touched upon. The speaker referred to the "misunderstanding of the average Canadian of the foreigner. They are men who have been forced for economic reasons to come over here. "We should receive them with sympathy. We must teach them the language," continued the speaker. "We need men who will go and meet these men."

Mr. Bradford further pointed out the need of men to study the problem of street trades in this city. He maintained that the major part of delinquency comes from these street trades.

In conclusion, the speaker urged the need for men to take an interest in some sphere of social service, either in the Boys' clubs or at the University Settlement. Those who can entertain, either by singing, dancing, or by playing the piano will be especially welcomed.

The succeeding speaker, Mr. Owen Dawson, Clerk of the Juvenile Court, said in the course of his remarks "Gang life is a most important part of boys' work." He mentioned the fact that from four to twelve boys are sent out from the juvenile court on probation every day, and that all told there are some thirteen hundred boys and girls on probation.

Mr. Anglin who spoke next, made casual reference to his work in connection with the University Settlement and spoke of the interest that could be derived from sacrificing a little time to helping entertain those who belong to that institution. He expressed the hope that it would not be long before the University saw fit to establish a chair of social service so that the men who are attending college and are showing their interest in this department might have proper instruction.

A committee was elected to take charge of bringing this work before the notice of students. A number of those present at the supper signified their intention of giving a little time to teaching English to foreigners or leading a gang of boys.

Mr. Fletcher of the Inspector Street Mission, and Mr. Haldimand of the Montreal Boys' Club were present to give information regarding their particular work.

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PRINCETON GRADS. PLAN GIFT FOR PRESIDENT

Bronze Replica of Princeton Tiger for President Wilson

President Wilson is to receive as a present from his classmates of the Class of '79 of Princeton University a bronze replica of the Princeton Tiger which keeps guard at the entrance of Nassau Hall. The tiger, which is the work of Mr. A. Bimister Proctor, has been a tradition since 1879, when it was carved from a commission from the Class of '79, and until a short time ago no reproductions of it were made. Recently, however, the sculptor obtained the permission of the class to have bronze replicas made. The first of these, which is about three feet in length, the class bought and will present to its distinguished member in the White House. The reproductions are in two sizes.

ARTS SOPHOMORES WILL HELP MARSH

Class Will Be Canvassed for Subscriptions—Photo Taken

Arts '16 held a class meeting yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, principally to come to a decision about what is to be done for Mr. Marsh, the victim of the police fight last year. A resolution was brought up and passed, wherein it was decided to take up a subscription for Mr. Marsh. The annual photograph of the class was taken on the steps of the Arts building at noon. A couple of freshmen tried to rattle the peaceful serenity depicted on the face of every sophomore by attempting to break up the group, but these presumptuous juveniles were quickly "squashed" and tossed gracefully into the shrubbery in the plot in the centre of the driveway. No further business was discussed by the class yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA HOLDS PHOTOGRAPH CONTEST

All Undergraduates May Compete for Prize, a Place on Board

A photograph contest, open to all undergraduates of all departments of the University of Pennsylvania, has been announced by Editor-in-Chief Clinger of the Red and Blue. The pictures are to have different phases of university life as their subjects. Action pictures of the athletic teams, class scraps and views of the different buildings are especially desired. The winner of the contest will be elected to the board of the Red and Blue in February. Any size picture can be submitted from which a suitable cut can be made if the picture is to be printed in the Red and Blue. The contest will open at once, in order to secure suitable pictures for the Red and Blue Football Number, which will appear on the campus the first of next month.

CAMERON SECRETARY OF MINING SOCIETY

Proposal to Amalgamate with Railway Club Turned Down

The Mining Society held a short meeting yesterday afternoon, with the president, Glassmacker, in the chair. The chief business was the election of a secretary-treasurer from the third year. Charlie Cameron was the unanimous choice of the meeting. A letter from the Railway Club was read, suggesting the amalgamation of the two bodies. This was negatively by a large majority. Arrangements for the Railway-Mining football match are being proceeded with, and it is still war to the knife. The match will probably be held on Tuesday.

NEW JOHNS HOPKINS ADVANCING RAPIDLY

Grounds Are Being Graded—Walls of Gilman Hall Rising

The new grounds and buildings of the Johns Hopkins University at Homewood are taking shape rapidly and the contractors are pushing things hard to get as much work done as possible before cold weather sets in. The shaping up and grading of the Homewood grounds has advanced as far as they can go at this time and the principal work is being done on the new buildings. Gilman Hall, the principal one of the university group, is going ahead in splendid shape, and its walls are rising rapidly above the plowed field that is to become the campus.

RAPID PROGRESS ON WESLEYAN BUILDING

Roof Will Be on in Few Days—Will Accommodate One Hundred

Work on the new Wesleyan College building, south of the Medical building on University street, is progressing rapidly. The walls have been finished in a remarkably short space of time and it is expected that the roof will be on in the course of a few days. The interior, however, will not be completed until next spring, and the building will consequently not be ready for occupation this term. The college is an evidence of the loyalty of the Methodists of Eastern Canada, who have responded to the call for assistance. The old building was far too small for present-day requirements and could not accommodate the necessary number of students. The new structure, however, will easily accommodate one hundred undergraduates and will be modern in every respect.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS MEN TO MAKE PLANS

Meeting on Monday to Arrange For Dinner

There will be a meeting of the Eastern Townships Club in the Union on Monday evening, 8 p.m. This meeting, which will be very short, is for the purpose of deciding upon plans for an informal dinner. As there are but two functions held by the club during the session all men residing at McGill having been invited to the E. T. especially first year men, are urged to be present.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of McGill Daily:

I do not wish to be classed as a knacker, but am only endeavoring to arouse a little interest towards bettering the lighting system in the Arts Building. This was one of the earliest buildings at McGill, having been opened in 1842, and naturally somewhat primitive conditions prevail in some departments. Among the most antiquated of these methods still in vogue is the lighting. In almost all the rooms gas is still relied on for artificial light, and falls far short of providing the necessary substitute for the sun's rays. Now that winter is approaching and the days are growing shorter and shorter, this improvement would be especially appropriate and the business of running electric wires throughout the building would not cause much trouble as already a few lights are in use, for which the building has been connected up with the Power Co.'s mains. This letter is written from experience gained in the last few days, for I am one of the unfortunate afflicted with late afternoon lectures, and several times have found great difficulty in reading, though the gas mantles have been going in full blaze.

Having this letter will be taken merely as a suggestion for better conditions in the old building. I remain,

A WELL-WISHER.

THE STEAM FRICTION OF TURBINE WHEELS.

The frictional resistances created by the rotation of a turbine wheel in the steam surrounding it constitute an important factor in the design of a turbine. It should be borne in mind that, by neglecting to consider this loss, it is quite possible to design a wheel in which the steam frictional resistances increase so rapidly with the speed that at high speeds they become so large as to exercise a direct and important influence on the efficiency of the turbine. Indeed, with simple types of impulse turbines it is this factor alone which limits the speed for economical working. At low speeds these resistances are certainly less important, but it should not be readily assumed that they are negligible. Low-speed turbines are usually of the multiple-stage type, and while the frictional losses per disc may be comparatively small, the total losses in a turbine, especially in a large turbine, may be sufficiently important as to require investigation. In general, therefore, a full realization of the nature and value of these resistances is essential to the determination of a truly economical speed, and the factors on which this value principally depends should be kept clearly in view throughout the design. "Engineering."

A well-known preacher was making a pedestrian excursion in a rural district. Feeling rather hungry, he looked at his watch to see if it was nearly dinner time, but found the watch was stopped. Just then, happening to meet with a country boy, he asked him: "What time is it, my lad?" The boy replied: "Just 12, sir." "Only 12?" said the minister. "I thought it was more." "It never is more round these parts," said the boy, simply. "It begins again at 1."

SUPERSTITIONS

Superstition has played a large part in the lives of the world's greatest men. In countless cases the powerful and the talented of the earth have foreseen in visions events which had an important effect on not only the individuals themselves but on communities and even nations. The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Richard Wagner has just been celebrated. Few people have had the supposed unholy number follow them more than Wagner. But he believed it a lucky number and his life demonstrates that it figured in the luckiest events of his life. His name has 12 letters, he was born in 1813, and if you add these figures, 1 plus 8 plus 13, you get 33.

At the age of 13 Wagner decided to take up music. He could hear music everywhere, and saw strange figures, beckoning him to prepare dreams and dramas of humanity, and his music has all the charm of these visions. In 1831 he entered the university to acquire a philosopher's training. If you will add these figures in 1831, you have 12. He wrote 12 dramas, and his favorite one, "Meistersinger," has 13 letters. Three others he gave titles containing 12 letters. He wrote: "I have this 13th day of April composed 'Meistersinger.' This great play went on the stage on March 13. Wagner died on the 13th of February, and there have been 13 biographies written of him.

Figures of a certain kind frequently follow some people all through their lives. Take Pope Pius X. He on the 13th of April asserted to his ecclesiastical company: "My life has been strangely ruled by the figure 9. For nine years a schoolboy at Reize, for nine years a student at Padua, for nine years curate at Tenboele, for nine years a priest at Salzano, for nine years a bishop at Mantua, for nine years cardinal at Venice, and now for nine years as God wills—possibly nine years."

The Pope is a profound student and a man of broad experience, yet he lingers at the figure 9, believing it to have special influence in his life. There was Charles Dickens, who was born on the 9th of February, and was familiar with the popular superstitions of England. He believed in many of them, and gave considerable space to them in his writings. Dickens even said, "I have a very strong belief in the thirty-second degree in the order of superstitions."

The great German poet, Goethe, said there is an element of superstition in every person, inherited impulses, and that he believes in superstition created by the will, on close examination, of himself, find strange images and things peeping from every part of his being.

James Russell Lowell, that calm scholarly poet, tells us that "a mythology or superstition broods over us in our cradle and mingles with the lullaby of the nurse; it is in the winter evening legends of the chimney corners and is never entirely eradicated."

A NEW CONTINENT

Writing from the Observatory of Juvay to the European edition of The New York Herald, M. Flammarion says:

"The sparkling star which now shines in the evenings in the unobtrusive clearness of the twilight sky, and which we have named the 'new moon,' when there is no moon, this radiant star in which more than one of our readers will have assuredly recognized the powerful Jupiter, particularly struck me on the contrary night when it shined like the most beautiful of stars, whose proper stellar brilliance it usurps by reflecting from the entire extent of its immense disk, like a gigantic mirror, the fires of the sun, but also, and this is the most extraordinary of all, the light of the solar system, twelve times the diameter of the earth and thirteen hundred times greater in volume, presents to us one of the most difficult problems of present day."

Of the stars interest us under different classes as so many brothers of the sun, which rules the destinies of our terrestrial sojourn, why should we not pay very particular attention to the sisters of our planet, living in such radiation and under the same attraction and going through phases which it has already passed, or which it will reach later?

"Now, while Mars appears to have arrived at a period of its existence more advanced than the earth, Jupiter on the contrary may give us an idea of what the earth was in its early ages. Thus, it is understood, we seek to decipher the Jovian puzzle."

"But that is not without difficulties for, however familiar we are with the dimensions of the heavenly body dedicated to the ruler of Olympus and however perfect are our telescopes, the more than 625,000,000 kilometres (390,000 miles) which separates us from Jupiter are a serious obstacle to the investigation of its surface. Nevertheless the patience of observers has its recompense."

"Thus it happens that at Juvay, where I follow regularly this planet, we have been able to note important changes since last year. The large northern equatorial band has developed considerably, and in the southern part it appears to be dotted with numerous spots, more or less dark, from which often start obliquely grayish trails that go to rejoin the southern equatorial band."

"The intrinsic nature of these spots is still very mysterious; certain astronomers compare them to the sun spots and attribute their formation to cyclonic movements in the midst of a gaseous atmosphere formed of layers of different densities and of varied temperatures."

"But two of these spots appear in any case not to conform to this theory because their aspect and their persistence do not agree very well with such a hypothesis. One of them, which forms at present the most striking feature of the Jovian surface, appears in the form of an oblong trail, very extended and grayish, situated between the southern equatorial belt and the temperate band of the same hemisphere."

"It is found just now in connection with the famous 'red spot' noted for more than half a century, and which is the extraordinary chaos of this planet and although it has lost its reddish color and is at present of a milky whiteness, it keeps its oval form and its relative position in the tropical current."

"Nevertheless, it seems forced toward the East, and its angular speed is increased every time the southern tropical gray spot meets it. The latter arrives like a hurricane, and is followed, for example like stratus clouds or a river of air moved by a violent cloud; it reaches the 'red spot,' which is moving less rapidly, and then occurs a phenomenon which for a long time has greatly puzzled astronomers. To pass the 'red spot' what path will it follow?"

"If it passes above it will hide the 'red spot.' If it glides beneath it will show that a century ago, when the formation is aerial; that is to say, a sort of plain, 42,000 kilometres (26,250 miles) in diameter suspended in the atmosphere of Jupiter."

"The observations on this conjunction, which have just been made at Juvay, have been made at an observatory by Mr. Quenisset, lead

From the earliest recollection of the first of the 'red spot' and the 'red spot' down to the day when your sweetheart plucked the petals from the flower, saying, 'He loves me, he loves me not,' there has been a strange, though at times illogical, sequence to things coupled with superstition."

What politician and candidate would not accept a bunch of four-leaf clovers from a maiden and feel convinced that fortune smiled upon him? What bride, amidst the noise of a castle, but would feel slighted if her friends did not shower her with rice as she was helped into carriage or automobile? And what bridegroom, whether of low or high brow, would not feel scorned if the old shoe were not flung at him as he drove away with his bride?

Distinguished statesmen, poets, painters, orators, inventors, and men of letters have tested the consideration of the popular superstitions of marriage, and have paid tribute to the goddess Superstition in their wedding gifts to their brides.

Abraham Lincoln was given more or less to the superstitions of his day. He had his own interpretation of the signs, and was constantly giving new definitions of these signs to his friends. He was the latter Cabinet Ministers or was Lincoln?

It would require too much space to detail the innumerable instances in the life of Lincoln where he relied on the warnings of a dream and other superstitious indicators. But the minor incident is significant. Lincoln had just been elected to the Presidency. He was lying on a couch taking a nap. Suddenly he awoke, and looking into a mirror, beheld two distinct views of his face, the one a life lived and peaceful outline, the other a worn, pale and faded face. He related this vision to many, and several times while in the White House attempted with this same error to meet the same result, but failed.

The vision worried Lincoln, and finally Mrs. Lincoln asked him to describe the vision. Lincoln, then, in the presence of a number of people, including Will Lamon, one of his biographers, began in a serious manner to say: "Well, I believe it means that healthy face stands for my first term as President—I will succeed and save the Union. But the pale face means that I will be elected to a second term, but will not live to see its end, for I will be assassinated."

His hearers were shocked, but he added: "I have told you just what that mirror vision means."

It came true. Why should he have said so often, "I will be assassinated," when no such tragic death had ever befallen any other of the Presidents? He frequently became so nervous upon contemplating his assassination that it was with difficulty he could be cheered up. Often he sent for friends to free him of the morbid thought by engaging him in some enjoyable conversation. This theatre was often his refuge—it proved to be his death.

COPENHAGEN PROF. MAKES DISCOVERY

Says Cancer Is Caused by Eating Raw Foods

Paris, October 30.—Prof. Filiber, of Copenhagen, after a long series of studies and experiments, makes the announcement that cancer is due to eating raw food. He says that he has been able to reproduce the true cancer experimentally.

Two facts stand out prominently from the experiments of Prof. Filiber; first, a convincing proof that cancer is a microbial disease, and second, that it is transmitted externally. "The only and sure way to protect oneself from cancer is to eat nothing raw," the professor says. "The bacteria are elementary and do not cause great inconvenience. Take, for instance, the case of fruits, or to be more precise bananas. Because bananas are protected by a thick skin many people imagine that this fruit is free from microbes. Now it is a well known fact that in order to ripen bananas must be affected by air germs which reach the pulp of the fruit after having entered the peel protecting it. And that is the reason why, at my home, bananas are always scalded. I plunge them for a minute into boiling water and the fruit loses none of its exquisite flavor."

PRINCETON PRESS BROADENING SCOPE

Faculty Forms Committee on Publications—Recent Issues Announced

The Princeton University Press announces the formation of a Committee on Publications. The Committee is composed of Dean William F. Magie, Dean of the Faculty and Henry Professor of Physics; Prof. Edward Capper, Professor of Classics; Prof. Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., Marquand Professor of Art and Archaeology; Prof. Frank Albert Potter, Professor of Political Economy; Prof. Professor of the French Language and Literature, C. Whitney Darrow is secretary of the committee. This committee will consider all manuscripts and proposals for publication, and the right to authorize publications with the imprint of the Press rests solely with this committee. The publications of the Press are thus in all cases directly selected and endorsed by a representative of the faculty.

Since organization the University Press has been developing its manufacturing business, which is now self-supporting and housed in a handsome well-equipped building. With their organization perfected and with their own plant capable of manufacturing any publications they may issue, the University Press now looks forward to a steady development of its publishing business.

Already a few books have been issued, and many more are projected. In the Princeton Monographs in Art and Archaeology "Della Robbia in America," by Allan Marquand, and "Problems in Periclean Buildings," by George W. Elderkin, have already appeared, and other volumes for this series are in preparation.

The University Press is also issuing the Stanford Little Lecture series, "The Two Hague Conferences," by Joseph H. Choate, and "Experiments in Government and the Essentials of the Constitution," by Elihu Root, being the first volumes. The lectures on the Stanford Little Foundation delivered by Grover Cleveland have recently been published. These are three small volumes, and are entitled "The Independence of the Executive," "The Government in the Chicago Strike of 1894," and "The Venezuelan Boundary Controversy." It is expected that each year a volume will be added to this series.

"Lectures on Moral Philosophy," by John Witherspoon, edited by V. Lansing Collins, was published last year. "The Graduate College of Princeton," by Andrew F. West, has also just been published. "The Beginnings of Libraries," by Ernest C. Richardson, will be issued this fall. Other volumes will be announced at an early date.

STATUE OF FRANKLIN PRESENTED TO PENN.

Class of '04 Donate Bronze Figure to be Unveiled

Next June

The bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, which is to be presented to the University of Pennsylvania by the class of 1904, will be dedicated and unveiled next June, as a part of the Commencement exercises on the tenth anniversary of the class. The model has been completed to its final size and has been sent to the shop ready for the casting to be made. The statue will be kept there after it has been completed until a few weeks before the dedication.

This winter a large foundation will be made on the terrace between the two entrances of the gymnasium. This foundation will then be allowed to settle until the fall, when the marble pedestal will be placed on it. Early in June, a few weeks before the dedication, the statue itself will be brought from the shop and placed on the pedestal, where it will be veiled.

The statue represents Benjamin Franklin as a boy, walking to Philadelphia, with a small carpet bag in one hand and a stout stick, which he had picked up on the road, in the other.

THEOLOGUES AT P.C. DISCUSS TEMPERANCE

Everlasting Questions to be Debated To-night in David Morrice Hall

Can temperance be diminished through legal enactments is the weighty question to be threshed out to-night at the Philosophical and Literary Society of the Presbyterian College. Those who will uphold the affirmative are Acheson, who it will be remembered, defended the Usterite position at the "Lit." on Tuesday last and Creer, Swan and Gardner will defend the negative position.

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SAMPLES SUBMITTED

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN FRANCE

A lycee is a French national secondary school, corresponding to our high school or collegiate institute. Its course leads to the "baccalaureat"—"Zachot" in the vernacular—of the standard of our second year Arts finals. There is a lycee de garçons and a lycee de jeunes filles in nearly every chef-lieu of the departments, and several in Paris. Agen is the chef-lieu of the department of Lot-et-Garonne, and has its two lycées, the Lycee Bernard Palissy for the boys and the Lycee Jeanne d'Arc for the girls.

The lycee de jeunes filles d'Agen has both a boarding and a day school, "internat" and "externat." In Agen, but not always elsewhere, there is a strict separation between these two. There is a playground for the "internat" and another for the "externat," and it is only last year that the new director allowed the two sides to play in the same grounds. They have separate studies and separate mistresses. It is only in the professors' classes that the two sides of the school are together.

France is divided into educational districts called académies, with a rector at the head of each. The directrice is in charge of the lycee, and is responsible to the rector for her school and staff. The staff consists of professors and répétiteurs. The professors teach; but the charge of girls not at lectures, the changing of classes, study, recreation, etc., are in the hands of the maitresses répétitrices and surveillantes. Under the directrice in command of the boarding school is the sous-directrice, or surveillante generale. Then there are the répétitrices d'internat and d'externat. This distinction is maintained for financial reasons, the externat being under the control of the State and the internat kept up by the town.

The economé, or housekeeper, has charge of the finances of both, and manages the house and servants. Each répétitrice is entitled to a room in the school, and she may or not, as she likes, take her meals there. The meals were so good at the Lycee d'Agen that all the répétitrices, one professor, and myself had our meals together in the staff's dining room. We had a very charming little family life around the dining room table, and we always enjoyed the luncheon and dinner table conversations. French teachers are clever, well read, good critics of music and plays, and very interesting talkers. The old servant who waited on us, and who probably understood about one-tenth of the conversation, was often overheard trying to repeat snatches of it to the cook. "Que j'ai ri peut-être!" she used to say, in her literal translation of the patois into French.

The life of the assistante d'Anglais is not heavily burdened with work, nor need she let it be too easy, and it is saved from monotony by the kindness of the people who surround her. The work consists of conversation classes in English given to small groups of pupils, during school hours, if they have any free time, or after school, during study. Most of my

A teacher's life can be very monotonous if she remains within the walls of the lycee. The directrice, professors, and répétiteurs introduced me to many opportunities of passing agreeable Thursdays and Saturdays outside. The town is too important to have any thing good at the theatre, with the permission of the Rector, leave in June, and thus take advantage of the summer course of the Alliance Française in Paris—Alumni News.

I have met other assistantes in French lycées, and a former lecturer d'Anglais of the University of Toulouse, and they all agree with me in acknowledging the hospitality of the professors and the townspeople to the stranger.

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STUDENTS' ORCHESTRA PRACTICE TO-NIGHT

At 7.30 in the Hall—Several Vacancies Yet to be Filled

The orchestra will hold a practice in Strathcona Hall at 7.30. Besides the regular practice, a business meeting will be held for the purpose of electing representatives and discussing plans for the season.

HARVARD COACHES GET \$35,000 SALARY

Large Sum Spent Yearly to Produce High Grade Teams

The sum necessary to maintain Harvard's position as a factor in intercollegiate athletics will this year alone exceed \$35,000 as salary for the coaches in the different sports.

ANOTHER PRACTICE OF WATER POLO TEAM

Only Six Men Out, but Several Detained by Basketball

The McGill water polo team held another practice yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. bath, but the turnout was very small indeed. Many of the regulars, however, are kept from swimming at the regular hours by their basketball practices, but are taking their turn later on to get in good form.

It is especially necessary that the seniors should get into the best of condition in short order, as one of their most important games will be played next Wednesday evening at 8.15, following an intermediate game commencing at 7.30 sharp.

DOMINION SALVER COMPETITION KEEN

The Rifle Club to Hold Another Shoot for Salver To-morrow

There will be another of the big shoots of the Rifle Club to-morrow. This will be the second of the series of shoots for the Dominion Salver held this year.

Up to the present there has not been a very large turnout, but the men who were out were mostly the good shots, and did some good work. A number of men are closely bunched for the prize, so that it is expected that there will be a large turnout to-morrow, even though the weather shows signs of being nasty.

ALL-STAR RUGGER TEAM PLAYS MCGILL TO-MORROW

Red and White Have Splendid Chance for Championship—The Game To-morrow Afternoon Ought to be Splendid Exhibition of Old Country Sport

To-morrow afternoon the McGill Rugby team will play a team composed of stars from all the English Rugby teams in Montreal. The McGill team is at present supposed to be the strongest English Rugby outfit that is playing in the game in the district.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Harry Griffith was over from Ridley yesterday and put the Varsity team through their final workout for the week. A chalk talk was held in the evening.

It is likely that Buck Pearce will be moved into the scrum on Saturday, and Pete German placed at mid-field wing.

Harry Griffith, who was in Toronto Saturday with his Ridley team, stated that he never saw a better School back division than Ridley. They are all good kickers, have splendid hands, and are fine runners.

Despite the rain Varsity lined up against the intermediates last night, and had a good stiff workout. All the players were in uniform, but Pete Campbell only took light exercise.

Logan, the Harvard quarterback, is beginning to show the effects of coaching he has received and it now looks as if he would develop into a good quarterback for the Crimson.

Capt. J. H. Wagner, of the University of Pittsburgh eleven, is getting to be a regular Sam White at picking up the ball and seeing a touchdown. He did this trick in the game with Cornell.

Chester Minds, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Guyon, the Carlisle Indian kicker, had a great punters' duel in the recent game and the contest was pretty even. Minds averaged 40.2 yards in his punts to 23 1-2 for the Indian.

Annapolis has had all the best of West Point in their preliminary season to date; but the soldiers have faced much the stronger teams. This should benefit great benefit when they meet the midshipmen last Saturday of November.

The officials for the R. M. C. Varsity game here on Saturday at the Stadium will be Ben Simpson referee, and N. Macdonnell, the former Queen's player, now of Osgoode Hall, umpire.—Mail and Empire.

It is likely that Charlie Gage, the Varsity flying wing will be elected captain of next year's team. Charlie is not only one of the best players in the game, but is also one of the best coaches to line men.—Mail and Empire.

Varsity II. are out to tie up the local intermediate intercollegiate district, and when they meet St. Michael's at the Stadium tomorrow afternoon, they will have every player in uniform who hasn't played on the senior team this season. It should be a tidy exhibition, and well worth seeing.

Word comes from Kingston that R. M. C. is profiting by their experience against McGill in the working of the interference rule, are giving this play a lot of attention this week, and along with their superb condition and the good kicking of Harvis, have strong hopes of taking Varsity into camp at Toronto Saturday.

Coach Elliott Green of the R. M. C. has left Kingston for his home in Peterboro, having had his home in connection with the Rugby team. Mr. Green could not remain with the team any longer, as his holidays were over. He is employed by the General Electric Company of Peterboro, and was a graduate of the Military College.

The Varsity team for next year will only be a wreck of this season's winners, but will soon be replaced by two spares are putting in their last year at College. Those who will not be back are Captain Maynard, ex-Captain Pete Campbell, Frank Knight, Lou Cory, Pete German, Buck Pearce, Bobby Simpson, "Tiny" Schwalm, McDowell and Pratt.

Kingston, Oct. 29.—(Special).—That the finer points of the American football game, as adopted by the Intercollegiate Union teams is the opinion expressed at Queen's, whose football leaders are favorable to the idea. It is pointed out that McGill is using a good deal of out-of-side interference play and disguise it pretty well. It takes a good referee to catch some of it.

It now remains for the McGill intermediates to play off with the winners of the McMaster-Toronto-St. Michael's division for the Intermediate title. This section's championship has not yet been decided, but is being most keenly contested by U. of T. and St. Michael's. When this section's schedule is finished the winner will play off in a series of home and home games with McGill in what should prove a very interesting series.

WESTERN FOOTBALL LAURELS IN DOUBT

Chicago and Illinois Teams May Decide Outcome

Chicago—Followers of the western conference football championship season of 1913 are looking forward to two games scheduled for Saturday, which are expected to bear an important part in the final decision as to which team of the "Big Nine," shall succeed to the title now held by the University of Wisconsin.

As Chicago and Illinois have maintained a clean slate and the former has already won a splendid victory over Purdue after the latter had held Wisconsin to a tie score, chief interest will centre in the Chicago-Illinois battle at Athletic field.

That Chicago is in direct line for the championship is the opinion of those who have followed the work of Coach Stagg's pupils to date. The Maroon is represented by a splendid football aggregation this fall and has all-round characteristics that have been missing in some years past. The line is not only a heavy one, but it is very active and knows football to a high degree.

Des Jardens is one of the best centres in the West this year and has two able assistants in Harris and Scanlon at the guard positions. Shull and Goettler are playing the tackles in a most acceptable manner and Vrawink and Baumgartner are two very acceptable ends.

The backfield is a very strong one. Russell, the quarterback, is showing fine generalship in the selection of his plays and is developing into a splendid goal kicker. His two drop kicks gave the Maroon the victory over Purdue last Saturday and it is expected that he will add to this record before the season is over. Captain Norgren and Gray are playing good games at half-back and Heron makes a good fullback. Illinois is trying a new coaching system that has worked out very well up to the present time. Coach Zuppke is a great believer in open play, and while his eleven has not shown much of it to date, it is expected that should the team be hard pressed to win, it will make use of this style of play.

The team has a splendid leader in Captain Rowe at fullback. He is not only good at advancing the ball, but is a good goal kicker. In the league, the team has a very good quarterback. He can not only run with the ball himself but shows good judgment in the plays selected for the attack. All things considered it should be a great contest when the two teams meet on Saturday.

Wisconsin will meet Minnesota at the other big game. Judging from the form showed in the preliminary season, Wisconsin should win the contest. It is Minnesota's first game with a conference team. Coach Williams does not appear to have his usual strong team out this year. His famous Minnesota shift is also proving to be much less valuable as a ground gainer.

Wisconsin must still be considered as the favorite for the championship despite Purdue holding her to a tie and the Michigan Agricultural College defeating her. Michigan has a wonderful team this year and it is too bad that she will not meet more of the conference teams. Wisconsin appears to be about as strong as last year with the exception of quarter back. The loss of Gillette is seriously felt and while Bellows is playing a pretty good game individually, he fails to show the generalship which marked Gillette's work and played a big part in winning the Western Conference title of 1912.

Indiana will meet Ohio State in another western game and this should be a victory for the first named. The absence of Cattell from the Indiana line-up has been a big handicap to that team.

The University of Michigan will get her first tryout with an eastern team Saturday when she faces Syracuse. Syracuse has a fairly strong eleven this fall, but judging from the game showed by Michigan against Vanderbilt last Saturday, the western team should be returned the victor. The return of Craig to halfback will greatly strengthen the Wolverines.

ARTS JUNIORS DEFEAT FRESHMEN YESTERDAY

Final Score Was 11 to 4—Clark Starred for Winners

At twelve o'clock yesterday the Arts Freshies met the juniors of the same faculty in a class game of football and went down to defeat. Although a slight snow was falling the game was in fair condition and some good plays were pulled off by both teams. The juniors showed more system in their play and were able to win by the score of 11 to 4. The third year had had one more practice to-day and had the freshmen and consequently were able to use their line plays to more advantage.

Clark was the particular star of the third year team. He played extra-half, doing all the kicking for his team. He punted the ball throughout the game and used good judgment in his plays. Robertson, Gibb and Upham all showed up well on the juniors' wing line.

Wilson, who played quarter for the first year, was very good and saved his team on many occasions. At the commencement of play the juniors rushed matters and Rexford, who played quarter for the third year, was soon able to go through the freshmen line for a touch. No further scoring took place before half time.

In the second half the freshmen scored four points by Heron's kicking before the juniors were able to get a point. But before the final whistle blew the third year had scored another touch and a rouge, leaving the final score 11 to 4.

The teams lined up as follows: '13. Todd '15. Flying wing. Henry Cushing Hooper Yeough Wilson Quarter. Shaer Burn Lighthall Oughtred Wagner Robertson Scrimmage. Hunter Macdonald O'Hara Mahaffy Inside wings. W. C. Ross Herzberg W. C. Ross Forth O'Leary Middle wings. Shaw Bott Waller Scriver Outside wings.

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FRENCH CLUB WILL ATTEND NOUVEAUTES

A Dinner at Edinburgh with a Theatre Party Afterwards

Next Tuesday the McGill French club will hold the second meeting of the season at the Edinburgh Cafe. After dinner the members will adjourn to the Theatre des Nouveautés.

The usual business will be transacted at the meeting, and a large attendance of members is expected.

A BOOST FOR SHAG IN TORONTO GLOBE

Queen City Paper Gives McGill's Coach Great Praise

McGill ran her aggregate number of points up to one hundred on Saturday, compiling this big total in three games. The red and white line has not yet been crossed and only fourteen points have been scored against them so far this season. In all McGill has scored 14 touchdowns. They have the intercollegiate title nailed down with railroad spikes and the season only half over. The race is now a question of whether McGill can go through the season undefeated, that verdict being decided on November 15, when Shaughnessy's men meet Varsity in Toronto.

It is significant that the McGill intermediates and McGill III's have not yet had their line crossed this season, and are scoring at the rate of thirty and forty points on their opponents' each game. Shaughnessy is also coaching Lower Canada College which rolled up 116 points on one of its opponents.

Any football team that can roll up a score of 116 against its opponents, no matter how weak said opponents might be, is a football team worth noting. When the same institution can produce still another team that goes out and ploughs its way to victory by a 56 to 0 score, said institution can be regarded as a haven for some pretty good football talent. Any coach who can produce a team that looks like the coming intercollegiate champions a second time, and another like the coming intercollegiate champions, is a pretty good coach. All of which is true of Frank Shaughnessy and the Lower Canada College football team. For the dark blue and grey lads of Notre Dame de Grace are as much protégés of the sorrel-topped white handed champions of McGill—Toronto Globe.

Note.—Frank must have dyed his hair since he was last in Toronto.

MEDICAL JUNIORS HOLD ELECTIONS

Arrangements Being Made For Annual Dinner

Yesterday afternoon the class of Medicine II held a meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the annual dinner. A treasurer and representative were appointed. Both elections went by acclamation. Mr. Arnot was elected secretary and Mr. Toney is to be the class representative.

After the elections were concluded it was announced that Dr. Blackader would leave his lectures typewritten in the Medical Library for the students taking his lectures.

MEETING OF Y. W. C. A.
The regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A. will be held this afternoon in the R.V.C. Common Room, at 5 o'clock. Miss Jamieson, the Intercollegiate secretary of the Dominion Council, will speak on what the Association should mean to a college girl. Those who heard Miss Jamieson last year will be glad of the opportunity of hearing her again.

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BROWNING SOCIETY WILL DONATE PRIZE

Award for Poem by Any Student of University of Pennsylvania

The Browning Society of Philadelphia has offered a prize of \$25 for the best unpublished poem by an undergraduate of the College Department of the University, or of Haverford, Bryn Mawr or Swarthmore colleges. The successful poem will be read at the final meeting of the society on April 2.

The poem must be a modern dramatic monologue, not over one hundred lines in length, the meter to be chosen by the contestant. The manuscripts must be unsigned, but accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the author's name and address. If their return is desired, it must be so stated. Poems may be sent to Mrs. John B. Roberts, president, 313 South Seventeenth street, Philadelphia, between February 1 and March 1.

The technical excellence will be considered by the judges as well as imaginative quality. The judges are Florence Earle Coates, Frances Howard Williams, and Mary Eleanor Roberts.

HARVARD SOCIETY PAYS 9 p.c.
The Co-operative Society of Harvard University, is now paying its 9 per cent dividend. The total dividend this year amounts to \$19,443.00—the largest in the history of the Society.

On Thursday at noon, R.V.C. '16, held a class meeting. The business on hand was the election of a basketball manager for the year and the arrangement of the class fund. As the class has entailed some little expense already, the secretary is in hopes that the payments for the fund will be made promptly. The manager elected for the basketball team was Miss M. Currie, who was an active member of last year's team.

NO GIFT FOR CORNELL.
The report that Cornell University has received a gift of \$40,000, has been denied by President Schurman, who declares there is no truth in the rumor.

R.M.C. AND SPORT

With the entrance of the Royal Military College team into the Senior Intercollegiate Football Series this year, the League appears to be stronger than for several years. Ottawa College, whose place they have taken, although strong at times, could never be counted upon to produce a winning aggregation, and it was usually due to their presence in the league that disputes occurred.

The Cadets, by winning their first two games in senior company, conclusively demonstrated that they are in future to be reckoned with when championships are being decided. Graduating from the Intermediate Series and beginning the present season with no previous record as a senior organization, they have proved the wisdom of the officials who brought them into the senior league. Not only have they won two games since breaking into senior company, but in their first match, they succeeded in accomplishing what has for years been considered the most difficult feat in Canadian football, namely—the defeat of the Toronto University fourteen. This was followed by a win over Queens, a win which dispelled any lingering doubts as to the strength of the Cadets' team, from the minds of any who still considered it an intermediate organization.

Although it is not generally known, the R.M.C. was one of the original members of the Intercollegiate Senior League. At that time McGill and Queens were much smaller than at present and, consequently, did not possess the advantage of greater numbers which they developed as time went on. Finally, owing to the growth of the universities, the Royal Military College team withdrew from the senior series. From that time forward, their success in the intermediate section was almost unbroken. Speed and perfect physical condition, combined with an enthusiasm not shown by the second teams of the three universities, all combined to make the Cadets almost unbeatable. This was most remarkable in view of the fact that there were in all not many more than one hundred students attending the college, and of these there could only be a percentage who were able to play football. Time after time, however, they carried all before them until it became apparent that the brand of football played by them was only to be equalled in senior company.

In the meantime, the senior league was none too strong. Toronto, Queens and McGill usually placed winning teams on the field, but Ottawa College was always a doubtful quantity. One year they would be strong and the next weak, so weak in fact that even the sporting public of Ottawa who will turn out to see almost any kind of a contest, refused for a time to patronize the games. From time to time Father Stanton's genius would produce an almost perfect football machine out of a few raw recruits, and Ottawa College would appear in the list of winners for a season, only to drop back again when the team broke up. This was not the only undesirable feature attending the presence of Ottawa College in the Intercollegiate however. Almost every season a squabble of some sort would start with the Capital City students as its centre. One year it would be a gang of rowdies throwing missiles at a departing team, another year there would be a free fight on the field and at other times there were protests. All this did not help the Intercollegiate game either in Ottawa or any other city. At last Queens protested a game which, under the rules, they had undoubtedly won, and the protest was carried. Ottawa College then withdrew from the league, leaving the other three teams to fight it out alone.

The long looked for opportunity had at last arrived and the Royal Military College team again entered the Senior Intercollegiate Series. They have already proved their ability and the time may not be far distant when instead of McGill or Toronto, R.M.C. will be returned the winners of the championship. Queens now appears to be the weak spot but through no fault of the students themselves. The material is always excellent and it is simply a matter of developing it. What Queens needs is a good coach. Then and not till then will the Tricolor team be a championship possibility. With Queens strengthened and R.M.C. a contender, the Intercollegiate could look forward to a brilliant future.

This is also true of hockey. At present the Senior Series is composed of three teams—Queens, Toronto and McGill. This means that each team plays but two home games every year, and every two weeks has no game at all. This does not give the clubs a sufficient number of games in which to develop a really good team, and also takes away from the interest in the games. With only three teams the outcome is generally known after the first two games have been played. The Intercollegiate Hockey League needs a fourth team and, if possible, R.M.C. should be induced to enter. The Cadet Hockey Seven has always been a strong one and if admitted to the senior series would probably prove as great a success as the football team has been.

THE QUEBEC ACT

Read by H. B. Griffith Before the Historical Society

A bill entitled "An Act making for effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America" was passed in the 14th year of the reign of George the 3rd, i.e., in 1774, by the British Parliament. Because of the influence which this Act had upon both the events which immediately followed its passage, and upon the present Constitution of Canada, it is well worthy of our attention.

It shall be my aim in this short paper to rapidly outline the events which led up to its passage, the reasons held in England for its enactment, and the effect which its provisions had upon subsequent history.

The study of a measure such as the Quebec Act is not the study of an isolated event, but rather of a period in history of which the distinguishing event is the passage of this act. It will hardly be necessary to go into the preceding history of the period in great detail, but at the same time it is probably as well to briefly relate some of the main events preceding the passage of the Act. The leading event here is, of course, the conquest of Canada by Wolfe and Amherst in 1759 and 1760. The immediate sequel of this was the Treaty of Paris, 1763. The treaty dealt with a great many subjects of dispute between England and France. The only articles which are of interest to us are those relating to the cession of territory in America. There is also in Article 4 a section of great consequence to the present study. This relates to the religion of the conquered inhabitants of Canada. It says: "The King (George) will give orders . . . that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Roman Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit."

A line drawn down the centre of the Mississippi fixed the limits of French and English territory. This left the American colonies free to expand beyond the Alleghenies.

The second official measure relating to this territory was the Royal Proclamation of 1763. This disposed of the newly acquired territory and established a form of civil government in Canada.

Under this four distinct and separate governments were set up. They were Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada. There is a great uncertainty as to the actual boundaries of these new provinces. Kingsford says, "evidently written by some obscure clerk ignorant of the subject." The governors were instructed to call assemblies similar to those of the other American colonies.

Provision was made for courts and for the granting of lands to retired sailors and soldiers. In this there was nothing that could excite the animosity of the American colonists unless it was the section on the use of Indian lands. From this time on it will be necessary to look at the question from three different angles. In the first place there is that of the conquered French race. What was their condition and what were their wishes? To what extent was the passing of the act influenced by a regard for their welfare? Secondly, there are the discontented American colonies. What effect did their discontent have upon the formation of the act and what effect did the act have upon their subsequent revolt? Lastly, there come the opinions and attitudes of the Home authorities. Was the Quebec Act a special measure formed because of unlooked for developments in America, or was it in keeping with the general colonial policy of the time?

In the history of French Canada as it relates to the passing of the Quebec Act there are four heads which should be considered. They are questions of uncertainty on the four points of laws, boundaries, government and Church. These are the four points chiefly dealt with by the Quebec Act, and were all settled by it, for a time at least.

Just how the Province of Quebec came to be saddled with French law (as some people would express it) has long been a debated point. Why this should be is not quite plain. The history of the time seems to be quite clear on the point. For four years after the conquest the country was governed by the military commanders and they appeared to have settled all disputes on principles of Equity. While they were not greatly concerned in following any particular code of laws they probably followed the French law which had previously applied when they were in any doubt. In so doing they were following the established British custom in such cases, and, as we shall afterwards see, a principle of British law. The minority presentments of the Quebec Grand Jury in 1764 make mention of this fact and say that for the four years following the conquest the French had nothing to complain of on the score of the administration of justice.

The Treaty of Paris is silent on the question of law, yet many people otherwise well informed seem to think that the French inhabitants have a right to their own law in virtue of this treaty. It is rather surprising that so distinguished a man as P. B. Mignault, K.C., should claim, as he did at a meeting of the New York Law Association, that the right to French law was granted at the request of the peasantry in the articles of capitulation and in the Treaty of Paris. This impression, though erroneous, is very widespread and was also at the time of which we are now speaking. The Lords of Trade in a letter to Lord Egremont, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said: "It appears to us that the chief objects of any new

form of government, to be enacted in that country, ought to be to secure the ancient inhabitants in all the titles, rights and privileges granted to them by treaty." This was written while the Quebec Act was under consideration, and from it it is reasonable to infer that a greater value was given to the Treaty than it deserved.

As a matter of fact, the Treaty does not mention the question of law. The country was governed without any legal set (in one sense), but by the French ones (in practice) for four years. Then, English law was introduced but was not altogether a success and the French Act of the French laws were reintroduced.

There is no doubt of the fact that it was the intention of the Home authorities to introduce English law with the Proclamation of 1763. The language on the point is a little obscure and no doubt left a loophole through which other laws could be legally used; of the intent, however, there can be no question.

The Royal Proclamation says: "we have given power to the Governor . . . to erect . . . Courts . . . for hearing . . . all causes . . . according to law and equity, as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England." In the commission to General Murray the words used are: "according to law and equity." There is no qualifying phrase but evidently the laws of England are taken for granted. Murray, in giving instructions regarding the carrying out of these orders, said: "The judges in this court (common pleas) are to determine agreeably to equity, having regard nevertheless to the laws of England as far as the circumstances and present situation of things will permit, until such time as ordinances can be established agreeable to the laws of England." The French law was to be admitted in all cases where the nature of the law was prior to 1764. From the above language, as well as from the exception which was made to the general orders, it is safe to say that the intention of Murray was to introduce English law. Murray, writing to Lord North in 1764, says: "I am convinced at least that it will be easier for a soldier to introduce and make palatable to them our laws and customs."

Murray was a soldier and a very practical one with the French, but he had great difficulty in making it palatable to them; our laws and customs. Perhaps the chief reason for his small success was the fact that he had to choose the administrators of the law from those who would subscribe to an oath repugnant to all Roman Catholics. He was thus restricted to a small group of English settlers for whom he had very little use. It is very hard to get an accurate opinion of these new settlers. Probably they are much maligned. The time was one of contest between French conservatism and natural expansion. The English settlers represented the latter, and much that they did was probably for the commercial benefit of the colony. These men did, however, believe that they were the ones who should rule the colony and being clamorous and enterprising, probably received more attention than they deserved.

Their administration of the law was, however, very distasteful to the French. Possibly, Murray had had more reliable judges he might have been successful, but as it was, the French received the new laws very distastefully. Murray received many complaints. Finally, Carleton, in 1770, wrote more of the French law and thus it remained until the passing of the Quebec Act.

Various documentary proofs remain of the serious character of these disorders, and are in ample reply to those who would say that the law could have been introduced without any great difficulty. (McCarthy, C. P.) A report of the state of Civil Government in the Province of Quebec was made in 1769 by the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, Cases of Walker & W. Jovock. Referring to the disorders they say in part: "The source of disorders has been to carry on administration without the help of the natives, not merely new forms but in a new tongue." They made recommendations to the effect that French law be largely introduced in civil cases. In 1769 Carleton reported that the French law was being introduced in use. In 1770 he issued a judicial proclamation following an investigation into the alleged injustices of the magistrates. This replaced to some extent the French laws.

It is very difficult to see that any second course was open to the authorities than that of restoring the laws at a time when the allegiance of the people was so important. In 1766, the attitude of the Church of Rome does not seem to have been such a burning question among the French. Not that they regarded it as of less importance, but they were apparently satisfied with the treatment which the Church received from the first. The effect of the Act was to place the Roman Catholic religion in a secure place in the colony and to give to it the rights which it had had before. It had ever lost any of these rights in practice in the intervening fourteen years. What is of even greater importance is the removal of the requirements of the 1763 Act. This was the cause, Lecky to describe the Act as an epoch in the history of religious liberty.

It is not probable that the framers of the Act wished to establish the Roman Catholic Church in the same sense as the Anglican Church was then established in England. The privileges which were granted were purely ecclesiastical and were not intended to place the Roman Church on as high a place as that occupied by the Church of England. The sole intention was to secure to the Church the support of its adherents in the same way as it had been secured to the Protestant Church. There seems to have been no discussion in Canada and probably no great change in ordinary procedure was occasioned by it. To all it seemed a natural corollary to the Treaty of Paris.

Boundaries.—The question of the boundaries of the province, which were greatly changed by the act, does not seem to have been at all. It did not in all probability concern them in the slightest where the province went. Dispute on this matter lay between England and the American colonies. The provisions of the act with relation to the government of the province provided for a council but not for an assembly as had been promised in the proclamation of 1763. To this there does not seem to have been any very wide objection. Probably the mass of the people did not care one way or the other. There was, however, a small body who were really interested in an elective assembly. These were the English traders at Montreal and Quebec. With them were joined some of the French, principally the so-called noblesse. These were undoubtedly opposed to the act. The main cause of the opposition, however, was the representation of Carleton were to the effect that they were of small account and no attention was paid to them. Some opposition to the act was also shown by the American colonists, but this will be touched on later.

The evidence before us, then, which we have been able to gather from the

history of the time as well as from the documents of contemporaries which have come down to us, seems to be ample justification for the act as it affected Canada. Owing to the circumstances under which the attempt was made to introduce English law the return to French law seems to have been a necessity. The sections relating to the church seem to have been the result of a sincere desire to give to the people what had been promised them by the treaty. It is difficult to see what other provision could have been made for the church which would have been in keeping with the promise at a time when all "recognized religions" enjoyed the privileges then given to the Roman Catholics.

The wishes of the majority of the people was probably met when an assembly was refused. The demand for it seems to have been very limited. Considered from every point of view, the act seems to have been well designed to meet the wishes of the French inhabitants.

Two points of interest.—1. The legality of the period from 1764 to 1774. The verdict of Lord Mansfield in *Campbell vs. Hall*, opinions as expressed in the house of commons.

2. The real intent of section nine of the act. "Provided, that nothing in this act . . . shall extend to any lands that have been or may be in free and common socage." The American colonies and the act.—The Quebec Act in reality takes up two distinct and separate questions. There is in the first place the granting of a more definite form of civil government to the inhabitants of Canada. This is the problem with which the act is usually connected. There was also at the time the disposal of the territory secured by the Treaty of Paris. This had been done in a way by the Proclamation of 1763. The provisions have already been given. They sound to us a little peculiar and doubtful, less they were not altogether successful. In any case, the matter had come up for settlement again.

Egerton says that to combine these two questions in the one bill was a great mistake. The bill was very strongly resented in the colonies for various reasons but more largely on account of the boundary provisions than anything else. The serious effect which the act had upon the revolting colonies is shown by the statement of Masereau, made in 1779: "The act had alarmed all the English provinces in America, and contributed more, perhaps, than any other measure whatsoever, to drive them into rebellion against their sovereign." This is probably an exaggeration but it is a contemporary opinion from a well informed man and is worthy of our attention.

In the various American histories dealing with the period the Quebec Act is not named in detail as a grievance but is usually mentioned casually and about two lines are devoted to a description of it. There is, however, indisputable evidence that it was a subject which received considerable attention in the colonies.

The following table of the leading events of the period shows clearly the relative position occupied by the act:

- 1764—Revenue Act for the colonies.
- 1765—Stamp Act, Stamp Act Congress.
- 1766—Repeal of Stamp Act.
- 1767—New York enjoined from independent action.
- 1768—Mass. issues circular letter. Mass. assembly dissolved. Troops in Boston.
- 1770—Repeal of all duties but that on tea. Boston massacre.
- 1773—Boston tea party.
- 1774—Passage of Quebec Act. First continental congress. The time then in which the Quebec Act was under discussion was a time of great difficulty with the colonies.

In 1774, when the act was under discussion a petition was presented from John Penn, in which he petitions against the extension of the boundaries of Quebec to the same time. He said that there were several other colonies who would like to petition parliament on this matter. The delegates from the colonies in 1774 named it as one of their grievances. The Dominion of Canada is to be so extended, modelled and governed as that by being disunited from us, detached from our interests by civil as well as religious prejudice, by the number swelling with Catholic emigrants from Europe, they might be fit instruments in the hands of power to reduce the ancient free Protestant colonies to the same state of slavery as themselves.

In 1775 the petition of New York petitioned the British Parliament for a settlement of their grievances. In it was included the following: "Nor can we forbear mentioning the jealousies which have been excited in the colonies, by the extension of the limits of the Province of Quebec in which the Roman Catholic religion has received such ample support." To this may be added the evidence of the historian Lecky who says that the Act was a very powerful factor in the revolt of the colonies.

It will be noted that in all the above quotations, and also in Lecky that the case against the act is not based solely on the extension of boundaries but that the extension of the Roman Catholic religion which necessarily accompanied this extension of boundaries was the chief point to which the colonies objected. The Continental Congress expressed its surprise that a British Parliament "should ever consent to establish that country a religion thus has deluged your island in blood, and dispersed impiety, bigotry, persecution, murder, and rebellion through every part of the world." The Puritans in particular were greatly offended by the extension of the rights of Catholics.

Probably, however, it is because this side of the Act lent itself more readily to discussion and popular support that it was used in the protests presented to the Mother Country. The real and fundamental reason must have been the deliberate hemming in of the American Colonies by a territory that was to be governed in a different fashion, use different laws and be populated by a strange race with a strange language. To the thinking men of the time it must have looked like a deliberate attempt to shut in the land in which liberty was making her first bid for attention. This is most clearly shown in that section of the Declaration of Independence when it speaks of the Quebec Act, as "Enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same abominable cruel and tyrannical rule upon the whole continent." There was as this shows a deep feeling against the act, not only because it increased the territory in which the Catholic Church was recognized, but because it established a vast province without an assembly such as the colonies then had. This they regarded as a backward step and one which might be extended to include them at a future date.

As the whole matter up from the point of view of the colonies, there seems to be ample ground for the assertion that the Act was a strong contributing feature to their revolt. The contention of Masereau, however, that the act was to extend what the colonies thought was a Catholic Dominion, as Egerton says "was the least expedient method of dealing with the difficulty." The Quebec Act then erred greatly as



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from the American colonies. These were more largely concerned with the provisions for Catholic recognition than the actual extension of the boundaries, as was also the opposition in Parliament.

A large part of the debate was occupied with a point of order raised by Fox. Strong opposition to the bill, was evinced in Chatham. His language is very strong on the matter and shows a less liberal spirit towards the Catholics than does the bill.

The exact attitude of the ministry is shown perhaps better by their position on Lord Camden's bill to repeal the act than in the debates. This bill was introduced in 1775. Objection to the act was taken under three heads: 1. The extension of the boundaries. 2. Popery. 3. Civil tyranny. The bill was easily defeated. Lord North at this time said that it was now possible to arm the Canadians, indicating one aim of the Act. Fox said that it had not been for the American troubles the Act would not have been introduced, referring to the extension of boundaries. While Fox was not a member of the government, this statement of his indicates that although the main considerations which had inspired the Act to Canada, the Ministry had not been innocent of plans in it affecting the colonies.

In conclusion there is little to say. The working of the Act is a matter of history. That it only lasted to 1791 is not an evidence of its failure but rather an evidence of the natural evolution of Canada. It could not be expected that the act would apply for ever.